THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY R. P. ROBERTS.

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☞THIS publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1835.

THE CATTLE FAIR AND SALE.

The proprietors of the Farmer and Gardener having received the requisite encouragement, will hold their fair for the sale of valuable animals on those eligible lots adjoining the *Canton Race Course*, on *Saturday*, the 24th, and *Monday* the 26th October, promixo. As it is their desire it should, so they hope it will, prove a great public convenience, where gentlemen engaged in breeding may annually resort for the purchase and sale of stock of all kinds, and where the agricultural interest will find their enterprise rewarded by generous remunerating prices for the respective animals they may raise for sale, and where suitable crosses may be obtained.

All gentlemen having stock to send to their *Fair*, will forward their *several pedigrees, forthwith*.

Particulars hereafter.

☞SILK MANUAL.

The proprietors of the *Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore*, have in the press, and will speedily publish, *a complete Manual of the Mulberry and Silk Culture*, compiled from the best and most authentic sources. As the object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost will be moderate.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair, will be held at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on the 7th and 8th days of October ensuing.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BREEDERS.

The editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, has at *private sale*, the following highly valuable animals:

1. *Two Bulls*, one 4 years old, the other 3 or 4 months old, and a cow between 9 and 10 years old; the cow is a deep milker, giving from 6 to 8 gallons of milk per day. These cattle are all of the *improved Durham Short-horn breed*. To southern gentlemen, this would be a desirable lot, as they have been already *acclimated* in the lower part of Virginia, and are only sold in consequence of the owner intending to go to Alabama this fall. Early application should be made.

2. Two beautiful *Devon* Bulls, pure of blood, and elegant of form, the one 9 years old, the other 1 year old.

3. A full bred improved Durham Short-horn bull, a most splendid and superior animal, 1 year old; a seven-eighths blood, same age—2 cows 4 years old, ¾ blood, in calf by a full-bred bull.

4. A first rate *Devon* cow, supposed in calf to a Devon bull. A Devon bull 15 months old, out of a pure blooded Devon cow, and got by Patterson's celebrated Devon bull *Bolivar*.

5. Besides the above, he has a lot of from 12 to 16 beautiful young Devons, of *both sexes*, chiefly from rising one year and upwards to three years old.

All of which animals can be recommended, and will be sold at fair prices. Applications, to be made to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

BLOODED CATTLE.

The full blooded improved Durham Short-horn Cattle, offered for sale by Mr. *William J. Thomson*, near Fredericktown, Maryland, are of the purest blood in the country, as will be seen by their respective pedigrees contained in the advertisement, and we beg leave to call the attention of gentlemen to them, as being worthy of their notice.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AMONG HORSES.

The *Village Herald*, printed at *Princess-Anne*, of the 22d inst., says that between *sixty* and *seventy* horses have recently died, in Somerset county, Md., of what is called the *blind staggers*, and invites communications of remedies for this fatal malady.

The disease is one which requires the most prompt and vigorous treatment—*bleeding, purging* and *clystering* freely, should be resorted to—the animals should be made to undergo gentle exercise, and be subjected to friction with a hard brush or rough cloth. And first of all, every horse in the infected district should be taken from the pastures, and placed in the stables; for the cause of the disease is either referrible to something the horses find in or on the grass they eat, or in the atmosphere. If atmospheric, chloride of lime solutions, sprinkled over the stables will be necessary, or some other equally salutary fumigation should be used. Say, equal portions of common table salt, manganese and vitriolic acid. If the latter be used, the horses must not be put in the stables or sheds for some considerable time after it has ceased to emit its gas.

Prudence would seem to dictate that every horse within the limits of the disease, should be made to undergo medical treatment, whether sick or well; for although there may be no outward indications of disease, the poison may be making its insidious ravages within, and therefore it will be safest to anticipate its external manifestations.

We were presented on Tuesday last, by Richard B. Spalding, Esq., of Green-wood, with 4 stalks of grass, viz:

1. A stalk of Gama Grass, 6 feet 8 inches in height. It was cut to the ground on the 1st July, and no extraordinary pains of cultivation has since been given to it.

2. A stalk of Orchard grass 4 feet 10 inches high. This grass had been cut to the ground on the 9th of June.

3. A stalk of Timothy 4 feet, 3 inches, second growth.

4. A stalk of Orchard grass cut 20th Sept., 2 feet 10 inches long. It is from the spontaneous growth of seed deposited by the removal of the hay, the earth having been trodden till 20th June, by horses and carts.

We have preserved these stalks, and particularly invite such agricultural gentlemen as may not have seen the *Gama grass*, to call and see this stalk. It is the grass discovered some few years back in Missouri by Dr. *Hardeman*, and subsequently rendered familiar to most reading agriculturists by the enlightened labors of Dr. *Magoffin*, of Alabama, *William B. Meares*, Esq., of North Carolina, and other distinguished gentlemen in the South. It bears cutting every month from May to November, both inclusive, and yields, as per statements, from thirty to sixty tons, and upwards, of good hay to the acre.

A visit to Brookland Wood.

We spent a few hours on Thursday the 10th instant, at *Brookland Wood*, the farm of Mr. *Richard Caton*, situated about 9 miles from our city, on the Falls Turnpike road. This fine estate consists of between 2,100 and 2,200 acres of the very best land, most of it limestone. This mineral is situated so near the surface as to offer no impediment, whatever, to quarrying it, but on the contrary, seeming, by its surface-presence, to invite its dislodgement and conversion to the purposes of building and manuring.

The proprietor of this princely estate, is passionately devoted to the business of agriculture, and combines a knowledge of its theory and practice in a pre-eminent degree. Profoundly versed in all the most approved principles of science, applicable to the pursuits of husbandry, he appropriates a portion of his means and time in the furthering such of its branches, as are novel and promise to confer benefit upon the community. At the present time, he is engaged in the culture of three articles, with a view of introducing them to the favorable notice of the agriculturists of this part of the country, in order that they may add them to their respective systems of husbandry. The articles to which we allude are, *Gama Grass*, *Palma Christi*, and *Sun Flower*.

OF THE GAMA GRASS.

The patch of *Gama Grass* is about one-sixth of an acre in extent, and is the produce of between thirty and forty roots, which were subdivided and transplanted last spring. These he had carefully preserved, without cutting, for seed, with a view of extending its cultivation upon a large scale, the ensuing year. Unfortunately, however, for the *entire* realization of his wishes, a day or two prior to our visit, his cattle, by one of those accidents which will occur in despite of the most active vigilance, had got in and demolished the greater portion of his seed stalks, and we do not wonder at it, for it is one of the most tempting grasses we have ever seen. He had, however, previously saved a considerable quantity of the seed, from which, together with the roots, which will bear the most liberal sub-division, he will be enabled to plant out three or four acres next spring. We were not aware until we went to *Brookland Wood*, that any gentleman, in our neighborhood, had growing any thing like the quantity which we there saw, and our surprise was the more agreeable on that account. For ourself, *we have never* doubted for an instant the vast superiority of this grass over all others, because there has been a concurrance of opinion among all those who have written upon it, from North Carolina to the Mississippi. But if we had doubted, all our scepticism would have been removed, on viewing Mr. *Caton's* patch. Those *stalks* which were remaining untouched, were from six to seven feet high, studded on two sides from the earth to the top, with long blades of the most rich and luxuriant fodder. When we speak of the stalks of this grass being six and seven feet high, we do not desire to be understood as wishing to convey the idea of its being *coarse*; for according to our notion of coarseness, it is any thing else; and it should be recollected, that it was the growth of the whole season, whereas it will bear cutting for *hay* every 30 days, and for *soiling* every 15 or 20 days. If cut *monthly* and cured for hay as directed by our correspondent, "*Agricola*," we feel assured not only that it would yield as much as its warmest advocate has ever claimed for it; but that it will make a most delicate, luscious, nutritious, and acceptable food for stock of all kinds.

It has been said that the "*trouble*" of setting it, is so great as to deter farmers and planters from venturing upon its culture. For ourself we hold it that no business man ought to acknowledge any such word in his vocabulary, and least of all, an agriculturist. But if it must be recognized as legitimate, it should be relatively considered, and if relation be had to its *endurance* and yield, even a *dillitanti* farmer would acknowledge that the *trouble* was the mere coinage of a feminine brain. From 1½ to 3 tons per acre, scarcely ever exceeding two, is about the average production of most other grasses, under *good* management, in the most favorable seasons. Clover must be sown every *second* year, as also many other of the grasses; timothy every *seven* years. At each of these alternations of culture, the expense of ploughing, seed, and sowing, have to be incurred. The *Gama Grass*, when once set, lasts for *seventy* years, and if cut once a month from the 1st of May till the 1st of November, both months included, "*Agricola*" says it will yield 300,000 pounds of green grass. In the curing, by his mode, the loss in drying was as 14 to 6; at which rate the aggregate amount would yield in dried hay 64¼ tons to the acre. This result *seems* startling, and it *really* is so; but from what *we* have seen of the grass, and from the concurrent opinion of "*Agricola*" and others, we concede to it our most implicit belief. The aggregate assumed by this writer, is one at which he had a right to arrive. He weighed the product of several of the plants or bunches, and they were 5, 15, 16, and 17 lbs. each, in all 53 lbs. or an average of 13¼ lbs. at each cutting, 7 in number. This would carry us into the consideration of nearly *two millions of pounds* of the green grass, instead of the three hundred thousand, as assumed by Agricola; and, indeed, this latter aggregate is nearly fifty per cent. less than the reduced *average* weight of the plant, 8 lbs., which for safety sake, he also assumed. If we calculate the saving of labor, which a grass that lasts 70 years will effect, admitting that it should only yield 30 tons of hay to the acre, we must at once reject the plea of "*trouble*" as wholly untenable. And then the difficulty of propagating it, is more imaginary than otherwise: the seed soaked in a solution of hot water and soot 48 hours, *we* have had come up in 15 days, and as to the transplanting, an industrious hand ought to go over half an acre a day with ease, and surely no *farmer* or *planter* would deny so much homage to so good a plant as the Gama.

OF THE PALMA CHRISTI.

Of this beautiful plant, Mr. Caton had about an acre and a half growing, as an experiment to test its productiveness, with the ultimate view, if justified by the result, of entering largely into its culture. As most of our readers are aware, it is the vegetable from which the Castor oil of the shops is made, and those whose memories can carry them back twenty years, will recollect the rancid and disagreeable article which used to be vended at that period under that name—no more to be compared to the beautiful bland cold pressed oil of the present day, than Hercules is to Hecuba.—This little patch though planted too close, looked well, and we doubt not will make a generous return.

OF THE SUN FLOWER.

There was about the same quantity of land in this culture, adjoining the *Palma Christi*, and like it too, intended as an experiment, with ulterior views of magnitude. From the sun-flower seed a most delicious *table* or *salad oil* is made, which is pronounced by the best judges to be superior in *flavor*, and in the properties of keeping, to the very best *olive-oil*—and it is said also to be better suited to the uses of painters, than the linseed oil, possessing the quality of *drying* in a much greater degree than it.

Both these latter plants being growing on a corner of the Meadow situated on the road in our approach to Brookland Wood, delighted our sight by their beauty and luxuriance, long before we reached the premises. The flower of the latter with its large yellow bloom, nodding its head to the breeze, following the sun in its course and wooing him as it were to a lascivious embrace, contrasted with the deep purple tinctured green

of the *Palma Christi*, presented to our view a most interesting spectacle, indeed.

We hope the intelligent proprietor of Brookland Wood, will favor us with a particular account of these experiments, confident that they will be properly appreciated by our agricultural readers.

TURNIPS.

Beyond those two last patches there were several acres—we should judge eight or ten—in white turnips, planted in drills about 27 inches apart, and the plant 8 or 9 inches asunder.

Immediately adjoining these, there were between 6 and 7 acres in RUTA BAGA, also planted in drills of the same width apart. After the usual preparation for the turnip crop, the ground was laid off in drills of the dimensions above named, the seed sown, covered over, and rolled, and after the plants came up, at the proper time, they were thinned out, and worked as necessity indicated. We have not seen any crops of the kind during the present season, which bid fairer to prove prolific.

His *Ruta Baga*, we learn, on inquiry of Mr. Caton, is *preserved in the ground*, through the winter, by simply turning a furrow up to the roots in the beginning of December.

Of the 2,100 or 2,200 acres of which this fine estate consists, there are about 570 acres in regular tillage, divided as follows, about 300 in Meadow, and 270 in grain, roots and other vegetable cultivation. Besides these, there are about 50 acres, in what he terms "paddock pastures," and 35 acres of grass land attached to his *park*, proper, where his *Devon* and other bulls nine or ten in number are kept.

OF THE MEADOWS.

Of the fine meadows of Mr. *Caton*, almost every one has heard within a hundred miles of them. Situated in a limestone valley, comprised of a rich clayey loam, they must necessarily be productive. Mr. Caton informed us that they had averaged about two tons of timothy to the acre: but when we cast our eyes around and saw three lime kilns adjoining them, with that peerless mineral peeping from beneath the surface in every direction—when we saw his fine arrangements for *irrigating* every field, we confess we were not satisfied with that result. "Near two tons to the acre" is far beneath our estimate of their powers of production; we believe every acre of those delightful meadows capable of yielding 4 tons to the acre. We are aware that two tons are considered a very fair product in this country, and probably as much as any country, on an average, produces; but individual cases have often occurred where three and four tons have been cut. The *table* attached to *Sir Humphrey Davy's* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, containing the results of the Experiments of Mr. *George Sinclair*, the scientific Gardener to the *Duke of Bedford*, shows, that a given quantity of land yielded at the rate of 17,334 pounds of *timothy* hay per acre, being upwards of 8½ tons. Taking then, as our average, less than one half that amount, we think we make but a reasonable demand upon the productive powers of the Brookland Wood meadows, when we say they *should bring* an average of four tons to the acre.

HOMESTEAD, FARM HOUSES, BARNS, STABLES, &c.

The buildings on this fine estate are such as might be expected from its extent and capacity. There is the splendid mansion situated in the distance from the Manager's House, with its appendant *Chapel*, consecrated to the service of the most High. Around the Manager's House are quarters for the hands, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, shoe-makers' shop, piggeries, hog pens, calf pens, bakery, slaughter house, ashery, steaming apparatus for cooking the food for both cattle and hogs, calving house for the cows, yeaning cellar for the ewes, tool house, and indeed every other convenience which the ingenuity of man could devise for the comfort of the slaves, and other workmen, or that of the stock. We have not space to enter minutely into descriptions of these several buildings, and but for the desire we feel of doing justice to *some*, we should pass them *all* over with the single remark, that they are *each* peculiarly fitted for their respective purposes.

The *quarters* of the slaves are so arranged that each contains but two beds, so as to prevent the ill consequences attendant upon the huddling of many persons together in confined apartments.—And in order to guard against the bad effects of the accumulation of filth, strict attention is paid to the regular cleansing of them, nor is less care given to diet and clothing; so that every thing which humanity or health could demand, is accorded as the free-will-offering of kind feelings and enlightened philanthropy.

The *Barn* is an ample building. In it there are machinery, which, with four mule power, propel a thrashing machine, a corn sheller, a fan and a cutting box. All the grain is taken from the field and stored in its capacious apartments, where it undergoes the processes of thrashing and fanning, and where also, the straw, corn stalks, and hay, are cut. In its lower story, the cow stables are so arranged that neither dung nor urine are lost; there also, are apartments where the lovely *Devons*, in comfort and quietness, bring forth their fawn-like progeny, undisturbed by the vulgar gaze, or the rude obtrusion of the unthinking, either of the quadruped or biped race. And the Ewes too, of the *Bakewell*, the Southdown, and the Barbara breeds, have their place of accouchment there, where, in peace, they feel a mother's pains and realize the exquisite joy of first witnessing the object of all their solicitude.

The steaming house combines every convenience for cooking the food of the cattle and hogs, the machinery being so arranged as to consult all possible economy in the consumption of fuel and distribution of labor.

The *pig-pens* are so situated, in the vicinity of the *Dairy*, that the offal milk is conveyed to them through conduits without labor.

THE CATTLE.

The Calves when taken from their mothers are placed in a separate lot from the other cattle, where they have sheds to shelter them, and appropriate apartments to receive their food. In this lot, we saw the most interesting sight in the animal kind we ever beheld. It was 14 beautiful Devon Calves, with their deer-like necks and heads, and silky hides.

In another lot, there were 8 two year old heifers of the same breed, with their barrel-like bodies and glossy coats.

In a third lot, there were 21 milch cows, also of the pure Devon blood; all fat enough for the butcher.

In a fourth lot, there were 3 cows and a bull, of the Devon and Improved Durham short-horn cross. The lot in which these were depasturing was natural grass, and though not what might be termed a *good* pasture, these fine animals were in a condition, if they had been then killed, to entitle them to be called what is termed—*Show-beef*. The bull was a particularly fine 3 year old, and partook of the desirable qualities of both parents.

The Devon and Durham bulls we did not see, they being grazing in the park some distance from the other cattle.

THE SHEEP.

The flock of sheep, though not large, is comprised of fine animals—the Bakewells, the Southdowns, pure, and of grades, and a cross between the Bakewell and a Barbara ram, imported by Com. Rogers, from which Mr. Caton bred; the old ram is dead, but his brown-legged and brown-faced sons and daughters remain, to testify to his having "done the state some service." The fame of the Bakewells and the Southdowns, have been already told by other and abler pens than ours; but we must express the gratification we felt at viewing their fine forms. The Barbara cross, Mr. Caton thinks a happy improvement, as they make

a most hardy and thrifty animal, bear a fruitful fleece, and yield for the shambles, a carcass at once sweet, juicy, and savory.

THE HOGS.

Among them there were several breeds—the Barnitz—pure, and crosses between the Bedford, the Cobbett and the Chinese. We were much pleased with a broad-strong-backed young boar, a cross between the Bedford and the latter. It is, perhaps, invidious to single him out from among his peers; for we probably liked him best because of his jolly jowls and alderman port.

We were shewn by Mr. Caton an excellent *Drilling Machine*, presented to him while in England, by Mr. *Coke*, the great commoner,—a gentleman distinguished alike for his enlightened agricultural labors, and untiring exertions in behalf of liberal principles—in a word, a gentleman, whose whole life has been spent in efforts to do good. Our attention was also called to a new plough which had been constructed under the instructions of Mr. Caton; it has a chain, which, fastening to the link behind the coulter, stretches up the clevis, and thus produces an equilibrium which affords relief both to the ploughman and the animals propelling the plough. While inquiring as to the effect of this chain, we were assured by Mr. *Bevan*, the intelligent Manager of Mr. Caton, that they had had a new plough some time before, which their most experienced ploughman could not work with, owing to its *tilting* forward; that, by the application of the chain, it had been cured of its "*trick*", and was now among the best on the farm. The improvement is *simple*, as all efficient agents in mechanics are, and produces, by as *simple* a process, an equalization of weight highly conducive to the proper and exact turning up of the furrow, and the ease of the ploughman and the beasts of burden.

All the hay, straw and fodder, as well as the corn stalks used on the farm, are steamed, as also the *roots* and *grain*, which are fed to the cattle and hogs; by this means, at least one-third in quantity is saved, the stock are kept in better plight, and, economy, in a most essential part of a farmer's expenses, is consulted. By this steaming process, Mr. Caton, is enabled not only to keep his milch cows full up to the pail, through the winter, but when they are turned out upon his luxuriant pastures in the spring, they are fit *for beef*. With respect to the corn *stalks*, we have one word to say. The *stalks*, with the fodder, tops and corn on them, are cut off close to the ground, the last of September, and put in stacks to harden the corn. By this means, the saccharine matter diffused through them is retained, by which they are much more nutritious, and form a most excellent food for the cattle, who eat them with the utmost avidity, the operation of steaming, having the effect to restore in a great measure that sugary taste, so acceptable to the palate in their green state.

Mr. Caton shewed us 37 bushels of orchard grass seed which he had got off of 3¾ acres of land. The grass when the seed was ripe had been cut with a scythe and cradle, taken to the barn *on cloths laid in the bottom of the wagon*, passed through the thrashing machine, and thoroughly winnowed, and we must say, it was among the cleanest seed of that grass we have ever seen.

In conclusion, we would observe, that Mr. Caton has expended large sums of money in importing fine animals from Europe, and has now as choice a stock of Devons as are to be found in this country or Europe; for his public spirit in doing which, he is entitled to the thanks of every agriculturist in America.

We did not see his entire stock, and only speak of such as we saw and examined; and as we understand it is his wish to dispose of a part of them, his stock having got too large, we will say, that gentlemen who wish to possess themselves of pure Devons—those producers of rich yielders of Butter—sprightly fast walking oxen—cannot do better than to select from his excellent herd. We shall be happy to fulfil the commission of any gentleman at a distance who may depute us to make a selection.

For the "Farmer and Gardener."

No I.

Mr. Roberts—The very excellent communications lately given to the public, through your valuable periodical, on the important subject of GRASSES, necessarily leads us to the consideration of other subjects of much importance to the agricultural community.

I am, and I believe sir, that there is *now*, hardly an intelligent cultivator of the earth, but who is *satisfied* of the *paramount* importance of a judicious "rotation of crops;" and indeed, that it is *absolutely necessary*,—*manure*, or no *manure*,—to a successful cultivation of soil.

With the *reading* and *practical cultivators*, this must be one of the points, I think, *fairly* and *fully* settled; and notwithstanding *ignorance* should continue in a thousand cases around us, to go on playing the *goth* in agriculture—the destroyer of one of heaven's best worldly gifts to us, yet it is certainly one of those truths, that ought *now* to be any thing short of perfect *ignorance*, a *self-evident* one.

With those, who will not avail themselves of the incalculable advantages to be derived from *reading* your periodical, and others of a similar character, I cannot conceive what is *settled* in cultivation of the earth; and indeed, I view it as one of the great causes, that so many of them are so *unsettled* in other respects, and after a few years of *systematic destruction of land*,—for it is generally their only *system*,—they are found *floating* to the *west* or *south west*—some few along with *birds* of a similar description to the *north*, and like other "birds of passage," lighting occasionally—rising, and passing on in search of *soil*, on which they *think* they can play the *goth* and *vandal* of agriculture *with* impunity. But sir, with those who avail themselves of the advice of one of the wisest of men, and with all their "getting," "try to get understanding," I view the *absolute necessity* of a judicious "rotation of crops," as a settled *axiom* with science of agriculture. It appears to me, sir, that really enough has been given to the country of the sound *theory*, and equally solid *experience* of our *successful agriculturists* to settle another *axiom* in agricultural pursuit, viz: that a judicious system of *accumulating* and applying MANURE, is the great key to all *highly successful cultivation of the soil*. Was the country in possession of no more than the *theory* and *practice*, with its result of two such enlighted men as JUDGE BUEL and EARL STIMSON, it ought to be sufficient.

Notwithstanding the unwearied exertions that have been made by patriotic citizens of your country, to *enlighten* our farmers to their own *pecuniary*, and indeed, *moral* benefit, it is to be feared that there are *thousands* who have *not any knowledge* of the *real benefits* to be derived from the *fertilizing system* of cultivating the earth. *Many* who are but *vaguely* informed, and *many* who from not availing themselves of the excellent communications made to the country, see things "darkly as through a glass," and have no real *confidence* in it. This, sir, is the result of *theoretical*, as well as *practical ignorance*, and most assuredly at this day it is "*sinning against light and knowledge*."

If there is any confidence to be put in the public gazettes of our country, it is certain that *provisions* all over the United States, are by an *advance* in *price*, remunerating the *producer* better for the labor bestowed in their production, and that the rearing and fattening of *meats* are not behind any other article; and from the same sources of information, it is evident that the *profits* on *judiciously managed stocks* of animals for provisions of all kinds, are about upon a par with other farming profits—basing the cultivation on correct data, and doing what we ought in all such calculations, "taking every thing into view."

In every "rotation" system, that appears founded on the theory of *fertilizing cultivation of lands*, which I have seen, that *rotation* embraces *crops peculiarly* calculated to produce food for the subsistence of different *provision* stock; consequently well fitted to aid in a *manuring system*; and if the last is entitled to the great importance claimed for it by its advocates amongst the most *judicious* and successful of our agriculturists; then it is equally judicious for every farmer to raise or fatten for market, in some shape or other, every hoof that he can *well support* or *well fatten*. I can hear of no part of the United States but good *fat beef*, *mutton*, *veal*, or *pork*, *lamb* or *kid*, commands a good *fat price*, and a *ready market*—nor is there any market in which *fluctuations* are less to be feared, than that which depends for its regulation on the human stomach and jaws—fancy,

fashion or folly, as in many other cases change the *form* of *manufacture*, but the *raw material*, as regards *demand*, restore a *most solid foundation*. In *this section* of the Union, it is absolutely certain,—as the weekly price current will show for years,—that the same amount of capital vested, and the business pursued with the enlighted economy and energy, of some other sections of our country, in a *provision* crop, would equal that of our highly fortunate *staple* in the best of times, through many parts of our state, while it would be a much less laborious pursuit.

If the foregoing positions are what I intended them to be, essentially correct, then it becomes an inquiry of *primary* importance to every planter, how a stock of animals can be managed, so as to obtain from it the greatest amount of *pecuniary advantage*.

Here the *necessity* of settling the *importance*, or real advantages of "SOILING," claims an early investigation, as from that mode of supporting animals, the farmer will forever receive in the greatest degree, one of the *greatest advantages* to be derived from the possesion of his stock of animals, viz: *the certain key to all agricultural pursuit*—MANURE.

COMMON SENSE.

Alabama, Aug 12th, 1835.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Mr. Editor—Your paper of June the 9th has an article on the "SWEET POTATO," from the "Ohio Farmer"—A remark in that article, and the circumstance that I have not ever seen a mode of cultivation of that singularly valuable root, given to the community, that has become in this section of country, now common, has induced me to believe that it is confined to this section of country; and as it is equally *productive*, more *certain*, in the *production* of the crop, and requires *much less labor*, I have thought that it might meet the wishes of some of your readers to learn it—For myself, I cannot ever think of giving this crop a *separate piece* of *ground*, or *separate cultivation*—it enters into my system of "*mixt cropping*," as an *auxiliary* to a *corn* crop, and while I retain my present views of a *judicious agricultural pursuit*, I can put it in no other place. The same labor that makes my *corn* must make my *potatoes*. But for those that still retain the old idea of a "*potato patch*"—break up the ground early, turning it over—cross plough, about a week before planting, and harrow. Lay off the ground at three feet each way. In the centre of the square, place three *cuttings*—or if later three *slips*. This is done readily with the aid of a small hoe. As soon as grass appears to commence growing, run a furrow with a scooter or bull tongues, close to the young growth, and draw a little dirt to them with the hoe, leaving them clean, like young corn, paying no attention yet to the baulks or middles. As soon as grass is again discovered to rise, run the same plough *twice*, near the plants, finishing off with the hoe, and still drawing dirt to the plants all round, and which now *begins to assume* the *appearance* of a *hill*. As soon as the grass begins again to callfor attention, the vines will have shewn themselves beginning to run, plough now, the *whole intervals* between the *small* hills already made, and finish off by drawing up all the intervals, regularly round the small hills, which will now become sufficiently large, and the whole ground will now assume the appearance of *hills*, standing regular and clean. If any of the young vines should have run considerably, as will be the case, double them across the hill, and cover them with earth, from the sides—they will throw out roots. After the vines have nearly covered the ground, the crop may be increased by an additional working, *drawing up the vines* across the hills, and working up dirt on them, from the alleys. The "rationale" of this plan, is thus: When in the "old way" you make a set of hills early in the spring, they sometimes *get dry*, in consequence of an *unexpected drought*, and never get *fully moistened* during the season—and the crop is *short*. This is no uncommon occurrence. By the new mode you are never compelled to work the ground, until *just after* a *rain*, you can draw up the ground as *moist* as you see proper—and your hills can never become dry. In the old mode, part, and no inconsiderable part of the labor, is scraping *down* the hills, and then drawing the same dirt *back again*. By the mode proposed, this labor is entirely dispensed with. By the last mode, the hills are kept *cleaner*, and the ground *looser* and which in this plant is highly important. I consider this mode, for the reason stated, much superior to *hills* or *ridges* in the old way—and I know equally productive, and more *certain*. We prefer, in preserving over the winter, the plan of putting in hills, on *dry ground*, putting *around* the heaps, *dry pine bark*, no straw, nor any other thing next to them, putting the dirt over the bark, and digging a *drain*, around the heap, to keep it *dry*—covering with a good shed of boards. Putting pine, or other straw next the potato, it absorbs the redundant moisture of the potatoes, and the damp of the earth around it, and commences a *fermentation* and a rotting process. The volume of air which is among the roots, must become combined with the putrescent gas, and consequently, a leaving of fermentation, and putrefaction. This plant is certainly the rival of its relative, the *Irish* potato, as it is erroneously called, and to the South, notwithstanding it is called the birth place of the last, much more valuable.—Many of our planters have them in a high state of preservation, until the 15th June, and some until the arrival of the new crop. The species, or variety, called the YAM, when properly prepared, about that time approaches *bread*, as nearly as any vegetable I know of, and is truely an agreeable preparation. A *pudding* is also then made of it, in which *dried pears* take the place of the *plum*, and which is a preparation that Count Rumford himself, would have hailed as *happy*. I have for many years admired it for its *simplicity* in *preparation—wholesomeness*, and as a certain matron would say, its "*toothsome*" qualities—to which may be fairly added, singularly *nutritive*. It is one of the *comforts* the poor man may have, and the rich can have it *no better*.

AGRICOLA

A PEEP INTO THE PATENT OFFICE.

The August number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute is before us, and we glean from it the following descriptions of instruments, connected with agricultural pursuits, for which patents have been recently granted:

SPIRAL SPRING CHURN.—Lewis Hinkson, Hallowell, Maine, has obtained a patent for a Spiral Spring Churn, which is represented as a very simple contrivance, consisting merely in a plan for working the common dasher churn by means of the foot. The churn is to stand between two uprights, having a cross bar at top; the dasher rod is to be attached to a sliding frame, working between these uprights, like a saw frame; a rod descends from this frame, having a projecting piece on its lower end, upon which to place the foot to bring the dasher down, and upon removing the foot, two spiral springs, fixed to the frame, raise the dasher. The claim is to the application of the spiral springs, and the peculiar form and construction of the machinery for moving the dasher, as applied to this purpose.

Cotton Gin.—William S. Conley, Norwich, Connecticut, has obtained a patent for an improvement in the Cotton Gin, which consists in forming the ribs, or grating, between which the saws work in the common saw gin, of cast iron, and case hardening them; in all other respects the gins are to be constructed as heretofore. The advantages stated to result from this improvement, are, increased durability and firmness; ease and simplicity of construction; perfect uniformity of shape, and a considerable diminution in their cost.

A machinery for Hulling Clover Seed.—Stacy West, of Harford county, Md., has obtained a patent for a machine for the above purpose. It is thus described:

Two cylinders are to be made of wood, say thirty inches long, and seven inches in diameter, and the surface of these are to be made rough by a covering of punched sheet iron, or otherwise; they are then to be placed in a trough, in which they are to stand parallel to, and nearly in contact with, each other, but inclined at an angle of about ten degrees with the horizon. Each of them has under it a semi-cylinderical concave, with its surface roughened in like manner. By means of a cog-wheel on the gudgeons of each cylinder, they are geared together, so that, when the necessary power is applied they will revolve towards each other. A cover fits on to the trough, and has a hopper at its upper end, to receive the seed to be hulled. Provision is made for adjusting the boxes in which the gudgeons revolve, so as to regulate the position of the cylinders.

[From Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures.]

OBSERVATIONS ON MARL AND LIME.

The theory of the constitution of fertile and barren soils, has now been regularly discussed: it remains to show its practical application, in the use of calcareous earth as a manure. If the opinions which have been maintained are unsound, the attempt to reduce them to practice will surely expose their futility; and if they pass through that trial, agreeing with, and confirmed by facts, their truth and value must stand unquestioned. The belief in the most important of these opinions,

(the incapacity of poor soils for improvement, and its cause;) directed the commencement of my use of calcareous manures; and the manner of my practice has also been directed entirely by the views which have been exhibited. Yet in every respect the results of practice have sustained the theory of the action of calcareous manures, unless there be found an exception in the damage which has been caused by applying too heavy dressings to weak lands.

My use of calcareous earth as manure, has been almost entirely confined to that form of it which is so abundant in the neighborhood of our tide-waters—the beds of *fossil shells*, togetherwith the earth with which they are found mixed. The shells are in various states—in some beds generally whole, and in others, reduced nearly to a coarse powder. The earth which fills their vacancies, and serves to make the whole a compact mass, in most cases is principally silicious sand, and contains no putrescent or valuable matter, other than the calcareous. The same effects might be expected from calcareous earth in any other form, whether chalk, limestone gravel, wood-ashes or lime—though the two last have other qualities besides the calcareous. During the *short* time that lime can remain *quick* or *caustic*, after being applied as manure, it exerts, (as before stated,) a solvent power, sometimes beneficial, and at others hurtful, which has no connexion with its subsequent and permanent action as calcareous earth.

These natural deposits of fossil shells are commonly, but very improperly, called *marl*. This misapplied term is particularly objectionable, because it induces erroneous views of this manure. Other earthly manures have long been used in England, under the name of marl, and numerous publications have described their general effects, and recommended their use. When the same name is given here to a different manure, many persons will consider both operations as similar, and perhaps may refer to English authorities for the purpose of testing the truth of my opinions, and the results of my practice. But no two operations called by the same name can well differ more. The process which it is my object to recommend, is simply the *application of calcareous earth in any form whatever, to soils wanting that ingredient*, and generally quite destitute of it; and the propriety of the application depends entirely on our knowing that the manure contains calcareous earth, and what proportion, and that the soil contains none. In England, the most scientific agriculturists term *marl* correctly to be a *calcareous clay*, of peculiar texture; but most authors as well as mere cultivators, have used it for any smooth soapy clay, which may, or may not have contained, so far as they knew, any proportion of calcareous matter. Indeed, in most cases, they seem unconscious of the presence, as well as of the importance of that ingredient, by not alluding to it when attempting most carefully to point out the characters by which marl may be known. Still less do they inquire into the deficiency of calcareous earth, in soils proposed to be marled—but apply any earths which either science or ignorance may have called marl, to any soils within a convenient distance—and rely upon the subsequent effects to direct whether the operation shall be continued or abandoned. Authors of the highest character, (as Sinclair and Young, for example,) when telling of the practical use, and valuable effects of marl, omit giving the strength of the manure, and generally even its nature—and in no instance have I found the ingredients of the soil stated, so that the reader might learn what kind of operation really was described, or be enabled to form a judgment of its propriety. From all this, it follows that though what is called *marling*, in England, may sometimes (though very rarely, as I infer,) be the same chemical operation on the soil that I am recommending, yet it may also be, either applying clay to sand, or clay to chalk, or true marl to either of those soils—and the reader will generally be left to guess in every separate case, which of all these operations is meant by the term *marling*. For these reasons, the practical knowledge to be gathered from all this mass of written instruction on marling, will be far less abundant, than the inevitable errors and mistakes. The recommendations of marl by English authors, induced me very early to look to what was here called by the same name, as a means for improvement: but their descriptions of the manure convinced me that our marl was nothing like theirs, and thus actually deterred me from using it, until other views instructed me that its value did not depend on its having "a soapy feel," or on any mixture of clay whatever.

Nevertheless, much valuable information may be obtained from these same works, on calcareous manure, or on marl, (in the sense it is used among us)—but under a different head, viz. *lime*. This manure is generally treated of with as little clearness or correctness, as is done with marl: but the reader at least cannot be mistaken in this, that the ultimate effect of every application of lime, must be to make the soil more calcareous; and to that cause solely are to be imputed all the long continued consequences, and great profits, which have been derived from liming. But excepting this one point, in which we cannot be misled by ignorance, or want of precision, the mass of writings on lime, as well as on calcareous manures in general, will need much sifting to yield instruction. The opinions published on the operation of lime, are so many, so various and contradictory, that it seems as if each author had hazarded a guess, and added it to a compilation of those of all who had preceded him. For a reader of these publications to be able to reject all that is erroneous in reasoning, and in statements of facts—or inapplicable on account of difference of soil or other circumstances—and thus obtain only what is true and valuable—it would be necessary for him first to understand the subject better than most of those whose opinions he was studying. It was not possible for them to be correct, when treating (as most do) of *lime* as one kind of manure, and every different form of the *carbonate of lime*, as so many others. Only one distinction of this kind (as to operation and effects) should be made and never lost sight of—and that is one of substance, still more than of name. Pure or quicklime, and carbonate of lime, are manures entirely different in their powers and effects. But it should be remembered that the substance which was pure lime when just burned, often becomes carbonate of lime before it is used, (by absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere,)—still more frequently before a crop is planted—and probably always, before the first crop ripens. Thus, it should be borne in mind that the manure spoken of as lime, is often at first, and always at a later period, neither more nor less than calcareous earth: that lime which at different periods is two distinct kinds of manure, is considered in agricultural treatises as only one: and to calcareous earth are given as many different names, all considered to have different values and effects, as there are different forms and mixtures of the substances presented by nature.

But however incorrect and inconvenient the term *marl* may be, custom has too strongly fixed its application for any proposed change to be adopted. Therefore, I must submit to use the word *marl* to mean beds of fossil shells, notwithstanding my protest against the propriety of its being so applied.

The following experiments are reported, either on account of having been accurately made, and carefully observed, or as presenting such results as having been generally obtained on similar soils, from applications of fossil shells to nearly six hundred acres of Coggin's Point Farm. It has been my habit to make written memoranda of such things; and the material circumstances of these experiments were put in writing at the time they occurred or not long after. Some of the experiments were, from their commencement, designed to be permanent, and their results to be measured as long as circumstances might permit. These were made with the utmost care. But generally when precise amounts are not stated, the experiments were less carefully made, and their results reported by guess. Every measurement stated, of land or of crop, was made in my presence. The average strength of the manure was ascertained by a sufficient number of analyses—and the quantity applied was known by measuring some of the lands, and having them dropped at certain distances. At the risk of being tedious, I shall state every circumstance supposed to affect the results of the experiments—and the manner of description, and of reference, necessary to use, will require a degree of attention that few readers may be disposed to give, to enable them to derive the full benefit of these details. But however disagreeable it may be to give to them the necessary attention, I will presume to say that these experiments deserve it. They will present practical proofs of what otherwise would be but uncertain theory—and give to this essay its principal claim to be useful and valuable.

When these operations were commenced, I knew of no other experiments having been made with fossil shells, except two, which had been tried long before, and were considered as proving the manure too worthless to be resorted to again. Inexperience, and the total want of any guide, caused my applications, for the first few years, to be frequently injudicious, particularly as to the quantities laid on. For this reason these experiments show what was actually done, and the effects thence derived, and not what better information would have directed, as the most profitable course.

The measurements of corn that will be reported were all made at the time and place of gathering. The measure used for all except very small quantities, was a barrel holding five bush-

els when filled level, and which being filled twice with ears of corn, well shaken to settle them, and heaped, was estimated to make five bushels of grain—and the products will be reported in *grain* according to this estimate. This mode of measurement will best serve for comparing results—but in most cases it is far from giving correctly the actual quantity of dry and sound grain, for the following reasons:—The common large soft grained white corn was the kind cultivated, and which was always cut down for sowing wheat before the best matured was dry enough to grind, or even to put up in cribs; and when the ears from the poorest land were in a state to lose considerably more by shrinking. Yet for fear of some mistake occurring if measurements were delayed until the crop was gathered, these experiments were measured when the land was ploughed for wheat in October. The subsequent loss from shrinking would of course be greatest on the corn from the poorest and most backward land, as there, most defective and unripe ears would always be found. Besides, every ear, however imperfect or rotten, was included in the measurement. For these several reasons, the actual increase of product on the marled land, was always greater than will appear from the comparison of quantities measured: and from the statements of all such early measurements, there ought to be allowed a deduction, varying from ten per cent. on the best and most forward corn, to thirty per cent. on the latest and most defective. Having stated the grounds of this estimate, practical men can draw such conclusions as their experience may direct, from the dates and amounts of the actual measurements that will be reported. Some careful trials of the amount of shrinkage in particular experiments will be hereafter stated.

No grazing has been permitted on any land from which experiments will be reported, unless it is especially stated.

(To be Continued.)

Domestic Summary

The question has been agitated in Raleigh, North Carolina, as to the propriety of calling a meeting of the inhabitants of that town and county for the purpose of adopting measures to secure an extension of the Petersburg and Norfolk rail roads to that city. The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania held its 8th annual exhibition in Philadelphia last week, and fully sustained the former high reputation of the enterprising and scientific horticulturists and florists of Philadelphia and its neighborhood. Mr. Binney delivered an eulogium on the late Judge Marshall, in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, which is spoken of as being alike worthy of the venerable Chief Justice and the gifted author.

Foreign Abstract.

Advices to the 23d and 24th August, have been received from London and Liverpool.

England. The corporation reform bill has been so amended in the House of Lords as to take away the saving character of the bill, and it was doubtful with Lord Melbourne whether he would go on with it or not.

Spain. The affairs of the Queen are in a most deplorable condition. The government commands little or no respect in any quarter. The royal guard are confined to ther barracks, every night in readiness to meet the exigences that may occur. "The news from spain is more and more afflicting. At Mataro, and on different points, new popular movements have taken place to the cries of—Death to the monks! Death to the nobles! Death to the rich! Liberty for ever!

At Tarragona the lieutenant and major of the place were strangled.

Valentia has also been the theatre of deplorable excesses.

At Barcelona the proclamations become more numerous. They call the inhabitants to arms to exterminate the Carlists and sustain the popular movement."

The fiendish war upon the priests continue; almost every night adds to the list of Jesuits and monks stabbed or murdered. Liberty must be a very *odd* sort of a goddess to require such sacrifices.

Agricultural Scraps.

Profitable Crops.—The *Mount Morris Spectator* informs us that Messrs. *George and Philo Mills*, have harvested this season, from 27 acres of the *Genessee Flat*, lying near that village, 1270 bushels of wheat, being an average of 47 bushels of clean wheat to the acre.

Mr. *Richard Dickinson*, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, sold a few days since 8 acres of Broom corn, standing at $90 per acre.

A Tobacco Competitor.—The Agricultural society of Moscow, in Russia, has awarded gold and silver medals as premiums of encouragement for the culture of American tobacco, which has perfectly succeeded in Russia.

Great Fleece.—The Greenfield, Mass., Gazette states that Mr. *Lewis Austin*, of Erving's Grant, has obtained in three shearings from a single ewe sheep 29¼ pounds of wool, half Saxony breed.—This gives an average of exactly 9 lbs. and 12 oz.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Cattle Fair and Sale—Notice of Silk Manual—Berkshire Fair—A good chance for breeders—Notice of Mr. Thomson's fine Durhams—dreadful mortality among horses on the Eastern Shore—A visit to Brookland Wood, the country seat of Mr. Caton—Common Sense on judicious farming and the treatment of stock—Agricola on the culture of the Sweet Potato—A peep at the Patent office—Ruffin on Calcareous Manures—Domestic Summary—Foreign Abstract—Agricultural Scraps—Prices Current, &c.—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	——	——
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	11½
Shoulders, ...do	"	10	
Middlings, ...do	"	10	
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18½	25
Roll,	"	——	——
Cider,	barrel.	——	——
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 94	2 00
Chop Rye,	"	1 62½	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	——	——
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	——
No. 2,	"	6 75	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 25	——
Mackerel, No. 3,	"	4 50	——
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
Lard,	pound.	10	10½

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* Monday.

	PER.	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	2 50	——
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 00	6 00
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	85	90
White,	"	85	90
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	18½	——
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	18½	20
Feathers,	pound.	37	40
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 25	1 37½
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 50	8 00
Do. do. baker's	"	7 00	7 50
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 25	6 50
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 25	——
" " wagon price,	"	——	6 00
City Mills, extra,	"	——	6 37
Do.	"	——	6 25
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	——	6 25
Rye,	"	4 75	5 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	4 62
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	——	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 25
Slaughtered,	"	——	——
Hops—first sort,	pound.	12½	——
second,	"	10	——
refuse,	"	8	——
Lime,	bushel.	33	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
Oats,	"	32	34
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	——	1 25
Lady,	"	——	——
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	——	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	——
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	2 00	——
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	70	73
Susquehannah,	"	none	——
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	——
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 30	1 35
Red,	"	1 20	1 28
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37½
" in hhds.	"	35	dull
" wagon price,	"	33	33½
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	——
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	——
		washed.	unwash.
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	68 to 75	32 to 34
Full Merino,	"	62	30 32
Three fourths Merino,	"	57	28 30
One half do.	"	42 47	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	38 42	25 26
Pulled,	"	38 42	26 28

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling BULL, a very superior animal; 7-8 blood, some ages; also two COWS, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Pedigrees given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the *Editor of the Farmer and Gardener*, by whom the terms will be made known.

☞ Letters from a distance must be post paid.

June 30th.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	¼a
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,	¼a
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¼a
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	1¼a2
York,	¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	3a4
Do. [over 5]	¼a1
Michigan Banks,	5a
Canadian do.	5a
VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virginia,	¼a
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	do
Branch at Romney,	do
Do. Charlestown,	do
Do. Leesburg,	do
Wheeling Banks,	1¼a2
Ohio Banks, generally	3a4
New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
New York City,	¼a
New York State,	2¼a3
Massachusetts,	2a2¼
Connecticut,	2a2¼
New Hampshire,	2a2¼
Maine,	2a2¼
Rhode Island,	2a2¼
North Carolina,	3a4
South Carolina,	2¼a3
Georgia,	4¼a5
New Orleans	do

FULL BLOODED IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will dispose of at private sale, part of his DURHAM CATTLE, which have been bred by himself from the best blood of Mr. John Hare Powel's stock imported from England and selected by Mr. Coates from the fold of J. Whitaker, to whom a standing order had been given by Mr. Powel to obtain the best animals, without limitation as to price.

1st. CALISTA, purchased from Mr. John H. Powel, got by Malcom, 6 years old this month, dam Maria, imported in 1827—Malcom imported in 1825 (bred by J. Whitaker) got by Enchanter, dam, Western Lady, &c.

2d. MARIA, 4 years old next January, got by Orlando, purchased at Mr. Powel's sale for $300, when eleven months old, got by Malcom, dam, Zenobia, imported in 1828, and purchased by Dr. Thomas of Md. when seven years old for $400.

3d. ZENOBIA, 2 years old last April, got by "Orlando," dam, Calista.

4th. ROMP, one year old April, got by Robt. Y. Stokes' bull "Pizarro," purchased of Mr. Barnitz of York, Pa., dam, Calista.

5th. GALLANT, 1 year old last May, got by Pizarro, dam, Maria.

6th. A FEMALE CALF, four months old, got by Pizarro, dam, Calista.

7th. A MALE CALF, 1 month old, got by Pizarro, dam, Maria.

The above described stock may be seen at my residence about four miles from Frederick, on the Liberty road.

sep 29 2t WM. J. THOMSON.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO boys of good families and morals, from the country, will be taken as apprentices to the Pottering business. They will have an opportunity of learning both the fine and coarse branches of the business, under the instruction of first rate workmen, and their parents may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their morals. JAMES E. JONES, Gay street,

sep 25 East Jones' Falls.

OYSTER SHELL LIME.

ORDERS for any amount of the above valuable article will be received and promptly filled if left *at this office*. The incalculable value of lime as a manure is so well known that it is useless to dwell upon it in this advertisement. It will be delivered at any convenient landing place on the Chesapeake bay or its tributary waters, which may not be more than 70 miles distant from *Worton Creek*, Kent county, at 8 cents per bushel. Unburnt shells delivered at 4½ cts. per bushel. se 8

THE SUBSCRIBER *offers for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street*, a large and general assortment of

PLOUGHS.

The Self-Sharpening Plough possesses the advantage of having a moveable steel point, from fifteen to twenty-four inches long, which can be reversed, as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from twelve to eighteen inches of solid wrought bar; by thus changing the point, the share continues to perform its work well until worn off nearly up to the mould board; whereas, without this moveable point, shares are generally rendered useless when only half worn.

This valuable principle may be applied to any shape of mould board.

SELF-SHARPENING.

No. 00.	The smallest size is a 7 inch seed and cultivating plough *price*	$5 00
No. 0.	A one-horse cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, nearly the same length as the smaller one, but has a bolder mould board, and better adapted to sandy lands. The shares and heels of these two sizes suit each other	5 25
No. 1.	A light two-horse	6 25
" 2.	A two horse plough, 9 inches wide	7 00
" 3.	A two-horse flushing plough	8 00
" 4.	A heavy three-horse plough with sword coulter	12 00

WOOD'S PATENT.

No. 21.	A seed and cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, with cast share	5 00
Corn.	A one-horse plough, with wrought iron standard and cast share	5 50
No. 1. A.	Is a light two-horse plough, 9 inches wide	6 50
" 1½.	A two-horse plough, with sword coulter and cast share, a superior flushing plough	8 00

The above ploughs of Wood's Patent are entitled to two extra shares each, at the above prices.

SINCLAIR & MOORE'S IMPROVED.

6 inch.	A superior seed plough, with cast shares	4 50
7 "	A one-horse ditto ditto	5 00
8 inch.	A light two-horse plough, with cast shares	5 50
9 "	A two-horse ditto ditto	7 00
10 "	A two or light three-horse plough, with sword coulter and cast share	9 50
10 "	A three-horse plough with wrought share	10 00
10 "	A three-horse plough with sword coulter, a superior flushing plough, made both right and left handed	11 50
12 "	A heavy three-horse plough, with sword coulter	14 00

M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

7 inch.	One-horse wrought shared plough	5 00
8 "	Light two-horse ditto ditto	7 00
9 "	Two-horse plough, with sword coulter	9 50
10 "	Three-horse plough, with coulter	11 50
12 "	Heavy three horse plough, with coulter	14 00

BAR-SHARE

No. 1.	Is a 7 inch plough, with wrought share and lock coulter	6 25
" "	Is a 7 inch plough, without coulter	5 00
" 1½	A one-horse plough, with wrought share and coulter	7 00
" 2.	A light two-horse plough, with wrought share and coulter	8 00
" 3.	A two-horse plough, with wrought share and coulter	9 50
" 3½.	A heavy two-horse plough, with wrought share and coulter	10 00
" 5.	A heavy three-horse flushing plough, with wrought share and coulter	13 00

HILL-SIDE.

A plough suited to two horses, with cast share, changes with ease, so as to throw the furrow to the right or left 10 00

SHOVEL-PLOUGH.

Wrought shares 4 50

CARY-PLOUGH.

No. 1.	A one-horse plough, having nearly the form of mould board as the well known Cary or Dagon plough, but has a cast iron mould board and wrought share. The mould board is bold, opens a wide furrow, does clean work, and is very strong and simple in its construction	5 00
No. 2.	A light two horse plough of the same construction.	6 50

BUFFALO PLOUGH.

No. 1. H.	A one-horse plough, with cast share	5 00
No. 1½ H.	A two-horse plough, with cast share	8 00
" 2. H.	Heavy two-horse ditto,	9 00

The form of the mould board of these improved ploughs, is somewhat on the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, but varied so as to equalize the pressure on the mould board, as observation in the practical use has directed.

DOUBLE MOULD BOARD.

Two sizes; a very useful plough for cultivating potatoes, &c. and for ploughing up potatoes at the time for gathering the crop. Price $7 00 to 10 00

EXTRA CASTINGS FOR PLOUGHS.

Together with several new patterns, which will be sold low.

CULTIVATORS.

Those with five wrought tines, of the most approved shape	5 25
Five tines, of more simple form	5 00
Cast tined from 3 50 to	4 00

If made to expand, 50 cents additional.

WHEAT FANS.

Improved $24 00 to	25 00
Ditto extra large	28 00
Ditto ditto recent improvement	33 00
Common Fans	10 00
Box Fans, small size	15 00

STRAW CUTTERS.

20 inch.	Cylindrical straw cutter, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour	75 00
	Extra knives per set	6 00
14 "	Box same construction, suited to manual power	45 00
	Extra knives per set	5 00
11 "	Box	27 00
	Extra knives per set	4 00

These machines are self feeders, the knives are of spiral form, and act on the bed steel in such a manner as to cut with great ease without a very keen edge: many thousand bushels have been cut with them without sharpening the knives.

Common Dutch straw cutter with treadle	7 50
Ditto without treadle	5 00

CORN SHELLERS.

Of the various kinds offered to the public, the one generally preferred is that with a vertical iron wheel with spring holders, which adapt themselves to any sized ears. There is no machine more certain to answer the intended purpose; they are very durable and easily kept in order, and will shell from 15 to 20 bushels per hour by hand, and are now sold at the reduced price of $19 00, with a discount of five per cent. if cash be paid. JAMES MOORE,

Sept. 1 Successor to SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DURHAM STOCK.

A gentleman about to emigrate to the South, will dispose of three superior animals of the *improved Durham Short-Horn breed*, the one a *bull* rising 4 years old, a cow between 9 and 10 years old, and her bull calf 3 months old on the 1st September, instant. The bull was raised by Dr. Pool, of *New Brunswick, Maine*, got by imported thorough-bred Bishop, by Wellington—out of a thorough-bred imported cow, called Maria; the cow is imported, and is a beautiful animal, having every mark and point of a thorough-bred, her colour white ground with red fleaks and spots; she has given from 6 to 8 gallons of milk per day. Her calf now three months old, is also a most beautiful animal, partaking of the marks and points of his mother; he was got by the first named Bull.

As the owner is anxious to sell, a bargain may be had on early application.

Letters concerning the above cattle, *post paid*, directed to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

DEVON BULLS.

FOR SALE—Two full blood *Devon* Bulls. The first is a beautiful animal, 9 years old, of the purest blood and fine form, raised by one of the first breeders in the country; the other is a fine young animal, 1 year old, got by the above, out of a first rate Devon Cow. These animals will be sold on reasonable terms, their superior qualities being considered. Enquire of the Editor.

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